

Patent

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Appellants: DIXON et al.

Application Serial No.: 09/845,750

Filing Date: April 30, 2001

For: **METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR
INSTALLABLE SUB-
APPLICATIONS**

Group Art Unit: 2194

Examiner: Li B. Zhen

APPEAL BRIEF

Attorney Docket No.: G03.035

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By:

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Sir:

Appellants hereby appeal to the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences from the decision of the Examiner in the Final Office Action mailed August 9, 2005 (the " Final Office Action"), rejecting claims 4-8, 10-12, 14-19, 21, 23-32, 37-40 and 46-67.

REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The present application is assigned to GENERAL ELECTRIC CAPITAL CORPORATION, 3135 Easton Turnpike, Fairfield, CT 06828, U.S.A.

RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

No other appeals or interferences are known to Appellants, Appellants' legal representative, or assignee, which will directly affect, be directly affected by, or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

STATUS OF CLAIMS

Claims 4-8, 10-12, 14-19, 21, 23-32, 37-40 and 46-67 are pending in this application. All pending claims stand rejected and are now being appealed.

Claims 1-3, 9, 13, 20, 22, 33-36 and 41-45 have previously been canceled.

STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

The Amendment after final action submitted herein on November 23, 2005 is entered for purposes of this appeal as per paragraph 7 of the Advisory Action issued herein on December 19, 2005. The statement of the "Status of Claims" provided immediately above reflects the Amendment after final action.

SUMMARY OF CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER

In some computing environments, a number of different legacy application programs may run on a computer system. The proprietor of the computer system may wish to provide outside customers with remote access to the functionality of the legacy programs via a single, consistent user interface, but differences among the application programs, such as differing logic models,

may make it difficult to achieve this goal by combining the functionality of the legacy applications into a single new application. (Specification, page 1, line 20 to page 2, line 1)

According to the present invention, legacy applications are treated as sub-applications to which a common context is provided to allow the sub-applications to function together cooperatively as a single application, notwithstanding that the sub-applications may have disparate logic models. (Specification, page 2, lines 14-18) A dispatching system provides a common interface for the sub-applications, and receives HTTP requests to be serviced by one or more of the sub-applications. (Specification, page 2, line 25 to page 3, line 3) The HTTP requests are from client computers and each includes a URL. (Specification, page 4, lines 24-26 and page 3, lines 7-8)

For each sub-application there is a match criteria that is a regular expression related to the URL. (Specification, page 3, lines 3-8) If the match criteria for a sub-application matches the request, the request is dispatched to the sub-application for invocation of a service routine that is included in the sub-application. (Specification, page 3, lines 9-12)

* * * * *

Appellants will next set forth the corresponding structure or acts described in the specification for each of the means plus function and step plus function limitations of the independent claims as well as for dependent claims that are separately argued herein.

* * * * *

Claim 4 (independent)

“Providing a context for the sub-applications”—specification, page 2, lines 16-18.

“Receiving a request from a client computer to perform a service”—specification, page 3, lines 1-3; and page 4, lines 24-26.

“Determining whether the received request should be dispatched to the sub-application”—specification, page 3, lines 5-7.

“Invoking a service routine of the sub-application passing the request”—FIG. 4 (block 407); specification, page 3, lines 11-12, page 12, lines 5-7.

“Determining whether a match criteria for the sub-application matches the received request”—FIG. 4 (block 405) specification, page 3, lines 9-12, page 12, lines 2-4.

Claim 37 (independent)

“A plurality of service means for servicing requests”—FIG. 1 (web server 103); FIG. 2 (“perform service” sub-applications 214, 223); specification, page 4, lines 20-21, page 5, lines 12-15, 21-24, page 5, line 30 to page 6, line 2.

“Dispatch means for receiving requests from client computers, evaluating match criteria to identify which service means have match criteria that match the requests, and invoking the identified service means”—FIG. 1 (web server 103; dispatcher 105); specification, page 4, lines 20-24, 28-30, page 5, line 30 to page 6, line 2.

Claim 46 (independent)

“Receiving a request from a client computer to perform a service”—specification, page 3, lines 1-3; and page 4, lines 24-26.

“Retrieving a match criteria for the service routine”—FIG. 3 (block 309); specification, page 11, lines 23-24.

“Determining whether the received request matches the retrieved match criteria”—FIG. 4 (block 405); specification, page 12, lines 2-4.

“Invoking the service routine for processing of the received request”—FIG. 4 (block 407); specification, page 12, lines 5-7.

Claim 54 (dependent on claim 4, also argued separately)

“A respective service routine is invoked for the request with respect to each of at least two of the sub-applications”—FIG. 2 (sub-application sequence 210); specification, page 5, lines 21-30.

Claim 59 (dependent on claim 54, also argued separately)

“The sub-applications are ordered and the invoking of the service routines of the at least two sub-applications is performed in the order of the sub-applications”—specification, page 4, lines 5-9.

GROUND OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL

Claims 4-8, 10-12, 14-16, 21, 23-32, 37-40 and 46-67 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Limprecht (U.S. Patent No. 6,813,769).¹

ARGUMENT

I. Applicable Law

All of the issues in this appeal are related to rejections, formulated under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e), in which the Examiner contends that the claimed invention is anticipated by the Limprecht reference. The law governing anticipation is set forth as follows in *Verdegaal Bros. v. Union Oil Co. of California*, 814 F.2d 628, 631 (Fed.Cir. 1987), as quoted in MPEP § 2131:

A claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference.

Moreover, “[t]he identical invention must be shown in as complete detail as is contained in the ... claim.”²

As appellants will demonstrate, the Limprecht reference fails to satisfy the “all elements” rule, and the Examiner’s anticipation rejection fails to deal with the claimed invention in “complete detail”.

¹ The Examiner also stated a rejection under § 103(a) of claims 17-19, which are dependent on claim 4 and for the purposes of this Brief are intended to stand or fall with claim 4. The rejection of claims 17-19 relies on a combination of Limprecht with Underwood (U.S. Patent No. 6,718,535). The Underwood reference does not appear to raise any issue with respect to the patentability of claim 4, was not cited by the Examiner against claim 4, and accordingly will not be discussed in this Brief.

² *Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co.*, 868 F.2d 1226, 1236 (Fed.Cir. 1989) [also quoted in MPEP § 2131; emphasis in quotation has been added].

II. Detailed discussion of the novelty of claim 4

Claim 4 is taken as representative of all of the independent claims now presented in the application. Thus appellants propose that the novelty of claim 4 also establishes novelty as to all of the pending claims. As will be seen, certain of the dependent claims will also be separately argued.

A. Particularly pertinent features of claim 4

In accordance with the above description of the invention in the “Summary of Claimed Subject Matter”, claim 4 calls for an HTTP request from a client computer to be dispatched to a sub-application when a match criteria for the sub-application matches the HTTP request. Further, claim 4 specifies that the HTTP request has a URL³, and that the match criteria for the sub-application “is a regular expression relating to the URL”.⁴ As will be demonstrated hereinafter, the Limprecht reference fails to show match criteria of this nature, and the Examiner has apparently not taken this detail of claim 4 properly into account in formulating his anticipation rejection.

B. Overview of the Limprecht reference

The Limprecht reference is primarily concerned with improving the efficiency of operation of a component-based server computer application.⁵ The primary strategy employed in Limprecht’s system to improve efficiency, and hence scalability, of the server application is to minimize the state duration of instances of the application components by causing the instances

³ “Uniform resource locator”, as defined at page 3, line 8 of the specification and as commonly understood by those who use the Internet.

⁴ Examples of such match criteria are set forth in the specification at page 3, line 7 and page 5, line 10 to page 6, line 8.

⁵ See Limprecht reference, Abstract and column 3, lines 38-48.

of the components to be destroyed or disassociated from the client reference after return from the client program's call.⁶

In its aspects that appellants believe are most nearly pertinent to the present patent application, Limprecht discloses that a client program can request creation of a desired server application component by using the CLSID (class identifier) of the service application component and an IID (interface identifier) of the desired interface of the desired server application component.⁷ As discussed below, it now appears that the Examiner considers the CLSID to correspond to the "match criteria" recited in claim 4, but it is notable that a CLSID is not related in any way to a URL included in a HTTP request.

Stepping back for a moment to view Limprecht's system and the present invention in a broader context, appellants observe that the respective problems addressed by Limprecht and by the present inventors are quite different. The present invention is concerned with joining together disparate legacy applications programs so that all may be accessed via a common interface, whereas Limprecht is concerned with improving the efficiency and scalability of a server application. Given this difference in objective, it is not surprising that the respective software systems of Limprecht and of the present inventors differ in significant details. As explained in this Appeal Brief, appellants believe that the independent claims now presented in this patent application are sufficiently narrow so as to recite at least some detail that is not disclosed by the Limprecht reference.

C. Posture of this patent application at the time of appeal

Appellants will now summarize the recent procedural history of this patent application in order to shed light on what appear to be the Examiner's contentions in regard to the currently presented independent claims. Appellants believe the following discussion will also place in sharp relief the present difference in viewpoint between appellants and the Examiner.

In the Final Office Action dated August 9, 2005, which appellants now explicitly appeal from, the Examiner addressed claim 4 (then a dependent claim) by asserting that "Limprecht

⁶ See Limprecht reference, column 3, lines 48-65.

⁷ See Limprecht reference, column 12, lines 41-48, column 13, lines 4-7, column 12, lines 57-60, and column 13, lines 2-3.

teaches the requests are HTTP requests with a URL and the match criteria is a regular expression relating to the URL”.⁸ In alleged support of this assertion, the Examiner cited a passage at column 6, lines 38-65 of Limprecht. In the Amendment after final action filed herein on November 23, 2005, appellants rewrote claim 4 in independent form without change in scope, and amended the other independent claims (or dropped them in favor of dependent claims) to make appellants’ arguments in favor of claim 4 also applicable to all other independent claims presented in the Amendment after final action. The appellants went on to traverse the latter part of the above quoted contention by the Examiner, by pointing out that “the Limprecht reference fails to teach a match criteria that is a regular expression relating to the URL of an HTTP request”. Appellants went on to explain that the passage cited by the Examiner

does not support the Examiner’s reliance thereon⁹, since the passage only describes in general terms a networking environment in which Limprecht’s system may be embodied. The passage does not relate in any way to match criteria.¹⁰

The appellants also commented in regard to the Examiner’s treatment of claim 3¹¹ that the Examiner apparently

considered a match criteria to be whether a server application component supports an IObjectControl interface (citing column 21, lines 25-38 of the reference). Such a match criteria has nothing to do with a regular expression relating to a URL.

In response to these points made by appellants in the Amendment after final action, the Examiner apparently shifted his ground substantially in the remarks he appended to the Advisory Action issued herein on December 19, 2005. Appellants will now quote in full the relevant portion of the Examiner’s remarks in the Advisory Action, both to show that the Examiner has

⁸ Page 4, paragraph 6 of the Final Office Action.

⁹ Appellants should clarify at this time that the passage in the reference cited by the Examiner supports the first part of his contention, in regard to HTTP requests with a URL, but not the second part of his contention, in regard to match criteria that are a regular expression relating to the URL.

¹⁰ See page 13, second full paragraph of the Amendment after final action.

¹¹ Dropped in the Amendment after final action in favor of claim 4, which was dependent on claim 3 at the time of the Final Office Action.

implicitly conceded that appellants' traverse of the rejection (as stated in the Final Office Action) of claim 4 was correct, and to show what appears to be the Examiner's current position. (Unfortunately, the Examiner's current position suffers from the same basic flaw as the abandoned contentions of the Final Office Action, that basic flaw being that the Limprecht reference fails to disclose a match criteria relating to a URL.)

[A]pplicant argues that Limprecht fails to teach a match criteria that is a regular expression relating to the URL of an HTTP request. Examiner respectfully disagrees and notes that Limprecht teaches client-server communications over the Internet (col. 6, lines 50-65) and HTTP is the protocol used to carry requests from client to server; therefore, when the client submits a request to the server, the request would be a HTTP request. Limprecht teaches a client request to create an instance of the server application component (col. 12, lines 40-50) using the component's identifier (col. 13, lines 4-20). A component is activated if there is an instance of the server application component in the component pool (col. 21, lines 1-14) and the match criteria is that a component in the component pool has an identifier that matches the request identifier. Therefore, Limprecht teaches the invention as claimed. [Emphasis now added by appellants]

The Examiner then completes his remarks by generally re-affirming the rejections stated in the Final Office Action, even though the Examiner has completely changed the aspects of the reference relied upon in regard to the claim limitation of "match criteria".

What appellants find most notable about the Examiner's remarks just quoted is that, although the Examiner accurately characterizes appellants' argument, he completely fails to read the argued claim limitation--a match criteria that is a regular expression relating to the URL of an HTTP request--on the disclosure of the reference. Accordingly, even though the Examiner's detailed discussion of the reference is unexceptionable, his analysis of the reference is fatally incomplete, since he fails to recognize that his proposed "match criteria" (CLSID, column 13, line 6 of Limprecht) is not in any way related to a URL. In this manner, the Examiner failed to consider the invention contained in claim 4 in complete detail, and so failed to recognize that the Limprecht reference does not disclose the claim limitation of a sub-application match criteria that is related to a URL.

D. Recapitulation of the errors in the pending rejection of claim 4

By now a key difference between the invention recited in claim 4 and the software system disclosed in the Limprecht reference should be clear, and it only remains to summarize why the rejection of claim 4 should be reversed.

The pending rejection of claim 4 should be reversed for two related reasons: (1) The Examiner has failed to identify any portion of the Limprecht reference that discloses the claim limitation of a sub-application match criteria that is related to a URL; and (2) the reference in fact fails to disclose this claim limitation. In Limprecht, a server application component is activated in response to a client software request that provides the class identifier for the server application component. In the invention of claim 4, a request is dispatched to a particular sub-application when the request matches a match criteria for the sub-application that relates to a URL included in the request. Even assuming that Limprecht's server application components are properly considered to be "sub-applications", the reference completely fails to disclose match criteria related to URLs. Limprecht's server application component class identifiers, which the Examiner considers to be "match criteria", have nothing to do with URLs. Thus the Limprecht reference fails to satisfy the "all elements" rule, and does not anticipate claim 4.

***III. Separate Argument in Support of Claim 54*¹²**

Claim 54 is dependent on claim 4 and adds the limitation that a respective service routine is invoked for the request with respect to each of at least two of the sub-applications.

In the Final Office Action, the Examiner's treatment of claim 54 included citing a passage at column 22, lines 60-67 of Limprecht and summarizing that passage as teaching that "ObjectContext interface 139 is used by the server application component 86 to create additional server application components, and to participate in the determination of transaction outcomes". However, this passage does not state, nor does the Examiner even contend it states, that more than one server application component (considered to be a "sub-application" by the Examiner) is created in response to a single request. Thus, again, the Examiner has failed to

¹² The argument in this section is believed to present an additional basis for allowance of claims 54-56 and 59-63.

consider the claims in complete detail. The asserted anticipation of claim 54 fails to satisfy the “all elements” rule, in that the Limprecht reference does not disclose creating two or more server application components in response to one client program request. The rejection of claim 54 should be reversed on this additional ground.

***IV. Separate argument in support of claim 59*¹³**

Claim 59 is dependent on claim 54 and adds the limitations that the sub-applications are ordered and that the invoking of the service routines of the at least two sub-applications is performed in the order of the sub-applications.

In purportedly formulating a rejection of claim 59, the Examiner referred to a passage at column 18, lines 25-48 of Limprecht. However, this passage only describes pooling and recycling of server application instances. This passage has nothing to do with the order in which service routines of sub-applications are invoked. This subject also is not discussed anywhere else in the reference. Accordingly, claim 59 recites an additional limitation that is not disclosed in the allegedly anticipatory reference, and the rejection of claim 59 should be reversed on this additional ground.

CONCLUSION

The rejection of the independent claims herein is improper at least because all of those claims recite at least one limitation not disclosed in the Limprecht reference. The Examiner’s decision should therefore be reversed.

As required by 37 CFR §41.37(a)(1), this Brief is filed within two months from the date of mailing of Appellants’ Notice of Appeal (*i.e.*, within two months of February 9, 2006); as such, no extension of time is believed due. However, if any additional fees are due in conjunction with this matter, the Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge them to Deposit Account 50-1852. An Appendix of claims involved in this appeal is attached hereto.

¹³ The argument in this section is believed to present an additional basis for allowance of claims 59-63.

If any issues remain, or if the Examiner or the Board has any further suggestions for expediting allowance of the present application, kindly contact the undersigned using the information provided below.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Nathaniel Levin', written over a horizontal line.

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April 3, 2006
Date

APPENDIX A--CLAIMS

1-3. (canceled)

4. A method in a computer system for dispatching requests to perform services to sub-applications that use different logic models the method comprising:

providing a context for the sub-applications

receiving a request from a client computer to perform a service; and

for a plurality of sub-applications,

determining whether the received request should be dispatched to the sub-application; and

when it is determined that the request should be dispatched to the sub-application, invoking a service routine of the sub-application passing the request

whereby the sub-applications share the provided context;

wherein the determining includes determining whether a match criteria for the sub-application matches the received request;

wherein the requests are HTTP requests with a URL and the match criteria is a regular expression relating to the URL.

5. The method of claim 4 including suppressing the invoking of additional service routines when an invoked service routine returns an indication to suppress the invoking of additional service routines.

6. The method of claim 4 including suppressing the invoking of additional service routines when an invoked service routine responds to the received request.

7. The method of claim 4 wherein an invoked service routine performs user authentication and indicates to suppress invoking of additional service routines when a user cannot be authenticated.

8. The method of claim 4 wherein an invoked service routine logs the received request.

9. (canceled)

10. The method of claim 4 wherein an invoked service routine transforms the received request from one protocol to another protocol.

11. The method of claim 4 including:
for each of a plurality of sub-applications,
 retrieving initialization parameters for the sub-application;
 retrieving an indication of a class for the sub-application; and
 instantiating an instance of the class with the retrieved initialization parameters.

12. The method of claim 4 wherein the determining includes determining whether a match criteria in a configuration file for the sub-application matches the received request.

13. (canceled)

14. The method of claim 4 wherein a sub-application uses an interaction-based model.

15. The method of claim 4 wherein a sub-application uses an action-view model.

16. The method of claim 4 wherein a sub-application uses a workflow-based model.

17. The method of claim 4 wherein the sub-applications form an overall application and wherein the provided context is an application-level context.

18. The method of claim 4 wherein the sub-applications form an overall application that is web-based.

19. The method of claim 4 wherein the request is received from a web-server environment.

20. (canceled)

21. A computer system for dispatching HTTP requests to sub-applications, comprising:

a configuration file having a class, initialization parameters, and a match criteria associated with the sub-applications;

an initialization component that instantiates an object of the class for each sub-application in the configuration file, the instantiated object being initialized with the initialization parameters for the sub-application and being provided with a context object, the context object being shared by the instantiated objects so that the sub-applications share a common context; and

a dispatcher that receives HTTP requests from client computers and, when the received HTTP request matches a match criteria of a sub-application, invokes a service routine of the instantiated object of the class associated with the sub-application;

wherein the match criteria is a regular expression relating to a URL of the HTTP request.

22. (canceled)

23. The computer system of claim 21 wherein the dispatcher does not invoke any additional service routines when an invoked service routine returns an indication to not invoke any additional service routines.

24. The computer system of claim 21 wherein the dispatcher does not invoke any additional service routines when an invoked service routine responds to the received request.

25. The computer system of claim 21 wherein a sub-application is based on an interaction model.

26. The computer system of claim 21 wherein a sub-application is based on an action-view model.

27. The computer system of claim 21 wherein each of the sub-applications implement the same interface.

28. A computer system for processing request messages, comprising:
a plurality of sub-applications forming an application, a sub-application having a match criteria indicating when the sub-application should process a request and having a service routine to invoke when the match criteria indicates that the sub-application should process the request, the sub-applications using disparate logic models;

a context for the application that is shared by the sub-applications; and
a dispatcher that receives requests from client computers, evaluates the match criteria to identify which sub-applications have match criteria that match the requests, and invokes the service routines of the identified sub-applications wherein invoked sub-applications use the context;

wherein the requests are HTTP requests with a URL and the match criteria is a regular expression relating to the URL.

29. The computer system of claim 28 including an initialization component that instantiates an object of a specified class for each sub-application.

30. The computer system of claim 29 wherein the initialization component accesses configuration information that specifies the class of each sub-application and any initialization parameters for the sub-applications.

31. The computer system of claim 29 including a context object representing the context and wherein the initialization component provides the context object to each sub-application.

32. The computer system of claim 28 wherein each service routine is passed a request parameter and returns a response parameter.

33-36. (canceled)

37. A computer system for processing request messages, comprising:
a plurality of service means for servicing requests, the service means forming an application, each service means having a match criteria indicating when the service means should be invoked, the service means implementing different logic models; and
dispatch means for receiving requests from client computers, evaluating match criteria to identify which service means have match criteria that match the requests, and invoking the identified service means whereby the service means share a context that is common to the service means of the application;
wherein the requests are HTTP requests with a URL and the match criteria is a regular expression relating to the URL.

38. The computer system of claim 37 including an initialization means for instantiating an object of a specified class for each service routine.

39. The computer system of claim 38 wherein the initialization means accesses configuration information that specifies the class of each service means and any initialization parameters for the service means.

40. The computer system of claim 37 wherein each service means is passed a request parameter and returns a response parameter.

41-45. (canceled)

46. A computer-readable medium for controlling a computer system to dispatch requests to perform services to service routines, by a method comprising:

receiving a request from a client computer to perform a service; and
for a plurality of service routines,

retrieving a match criteria for the service routine;

determining whether the received request matches the retrieved match
criteria;

when it is determined that the request matches the retrieved match criteria,
invoking the service routine for processing of the received request

whereby the service routines form an application and share a common context;

wherein the requests are HTTP requests with a URL and the match criteria is a
regular expression relating to the URL.

47. The computer-readable medium of claim 46 including suppressing the
invoking of additional service routines when an invoked service routine returns an indication to
suppress the invoking of additional service routines.

48. The computer-readable medium of claim 46 including suppressing the
invoking of additional service routines when an invoked service routine responds to the received
request.

49. The method of claim 4 wherein all of the sub-applications execute on the same server computer.

50. The computer system of claim 21 wherein all of the sub-applications execute on the same server computer.

51. The computer system of claim 28 wherein all of the sub-applications execute on the same server computer.

52. The computer system of claim 37, wherein all of the service means and the dispatch means are implemented on the same server computer.

53. The computer-readable medium of claim 46 wherein all of the service routines are implemented on the same server computer.

54. The method of claim 4 wherein a respective service routine is invoked for the request with respect to each of at least two of the sub-applications.

55. The computer system of claim 21 wherein a respective service routine is invoked for at least one of the HTTP requests with respect to each of at least two of the sub-applications.

56. The computer system of claim 28, wherein a respective service routine is invoked for at least one of the requests with respect to each of at least two of the sub-applications.

57. The computer system of claim 37 wherein at least one of the requests is serviced by at least two of the service means.

58. The computer-readable medium of claim 48 wherein at least one of the requests is processed by at least two of the service routines.

59. The method of claim 54 wherein the sub-applications are ordered and the invoking of the service routines of the at least two sub-applications ~~if~~ is performed in the order of the sub-applications.

60. The computer system of claim 55 wherein the configuration file specifies an ordering of the sub-applications and the dispatcher invokes the service routines of the instantiated objects of the classes associated with the at least two sub-applications in the specified order.

61. The computer system of claim 56 wherein the sub-applications are ordered and the dispatcher invokes the service routines of the at least two sub-applications based on the order of the sub-applications.

62. The computer system of claim 61 wherein an invoked service routine indicates that additional service routines should not be invoked to process the received request.

63. The computer system of claim 61 wherein the dispatcher does not invoke additional service routines when an invoked service routine responds to a received request.

64. The computer system of claim 57 wherein the service means are ordered and the dispatch means invokes the at least two service means based on their order.

65. The computer system of claim 64 wherein an invoked service means indicates that additional service means should not be invoked to process the received request.

66. The computer system of claim 64 wherein the dispatch means does not invoke additional service means when an invoked service means responds to a received request.

67. The computer-readable medium of claim 58 wherein the service routines are ordered and the invoking of the at least two service means is performed in the order of the service routines.

APPENDIX B - EVIDENCE

No evidence is being submitted with this Appeal Brief (*i.e.*, this appendix is empty).

APPENDIX C - RELATED PROCEEDINGS

No prior or pending appeals, interferences, or judicial proceedings are known to Applicants, Applicants' legal representative, or assignee, which may be related to, directly affect, be directly affected by, or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal. Therefore, there are no copies of decisions rendered by a court or the Board to attach (*i.e.*, this appendix is empty).